Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1826. [NO. 103.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	- -	6,000	-	6,000
1	- -	5,000	-	5,000
1	- -	4,000	-	4,000
1	- -	2,500	-	2,500
1	- -	1,340	-	1,340
6	- -	1,000	-	6,000
12	- -	500	-	6,000
156	- -	50	-	7,800
780	- -	10	-	7,800
7,800	- -	5	-	39,000
8,760	Prizes.			97,440
15,600	Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.			

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to $6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | Quarters, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 |

☞Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash will be promptly attended to.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.
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Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

For Sale,

MY Rockland Plantation, containing 745 acres, lying in the fork of big Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of William Cook, Dr. Fox, and others; payable in four equal payments, viz:—on the 1st day of January, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, with interest on the three last payments from the first day of January, 1829. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, or a lien on the lands. Those who may wish to purchase, must make application to myself, or Col. Thomas G. Polk, who is authorised to sell, before the 15th of October next. The purchaser can have the crop on the ground at a fair valuation, together with stock, farming tools, &c.

8t103 WILL: POLK.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars, is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5,000		5,000
1		2,000		2,000
2		1,500		3,000
8		1,000		8,000
10		500		5,000
20		200		3,600
40		100		4,000
50		50		2,500
450		20		9,000
1,050		10		10,500
7,366		5		36,830
9,000	Prizes.			
14,886	Blanks }	23,886 tickets at $5 is		119,430

☞*Not two Blanks to a Prize.*☜

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:
The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

DESULTORY.

From the New-York Enquirer.

MINT JULEPS, &c.—Our remarks on the propriety of erecting an asylum for drunkards have met with a very general approbation and been most extensively republished in the other journals of the union. An appeal to the moral sense of the public will rarely be made in vain. We feel disposed therefore to follow up those remarks with some other of a less general application and of a more delicate nature. Intemperance, the besetting vice of our country, is not confined to the low and vulgar merely. It is, no doubt, a low and vulgar vice, but the high, the educated, and the accomplished orders of society are not altogether uncontaminated by its influence. It is amongst them that its most melancholy triumphs are obtained. It is there that we have its path marked by a deeper impress and a wider desolation. We shall perhaps startle the quiet and moral portion of our citizens, when we assert that habits of intemperance are growing upon the educated youth of this metropolis to a fearful extent. The evidences are not indeed to be found in any disgusting exhibitions of intoxication in the streets. If the evil assumed that shape, it might be more easily eradicated. No; it is to be detected in the general practice of tippling in bar rooms at all hours of the day, without any regard to appearance or any apprehension of results. Young men of the best families in this city may be found so indulging themselves. The practice is so general as to pass without notice. Brandy and water—mint-juleps—wine-bitters, &c. &c. are the daily (and sometimes hourly) indulgences of too numerous and too respectable a class of our young men. In England, when two persons meet, the first salutation is—"a fine day," or "an unpleasant day." In France, "a pinch of snuff." In New York, "what will you drink?" At first, the practice may be harmless—but like all sensual gratifications, "it makes the meat it feeds on," and insensibly generates a fixed and most pernicious habit.

To see half a dozen youths of family, fortune and high expectations, crowding around a tavern bar, in the broad day, reckless of observation and consequences, is a sad prospect, and not to be met with in any country in the world besides our own. The taste is soon vitiated—the health affected—all delicacy of sentiment (the only true moral preservative) destroyed—business gradually neglected—till at last, the unhappy victims of this foolish and fatal propensity, are irremediably ruined. This is not speculation. It is not a mere fanciful sketch.—Our city can number but too many terrible examples of its literal truth. More than one respectable family will bear reluctant testimony to the ravages of this vile practice. Who can walk our streets without occasionally meeting some bloated and broken countenance—marked with the sad traces of unnatural disease? Ask who and what these poor creatures are, and you will be but too frequently told—that they were born in a fair station, and educated with the brightest hopes, but that station and those hopes, the affection of their families, and the respect of the public, have all been sacrificed to the poor, ungentlemanly and degrading habit of intemperate indulgence. It is the source of every other social offence. It is the great fountain which deluges the gaming-room and the brothel with their pestilent population. But how is the affliction to be mitigated? The suppression of tippling-houses and diminution of licences may be serviceable to the morals of the "small vulgar"—but the "great vulgar" are not to be checked by any such restraints. Nothing but a broad and public stamp of moral reprobation can effect them. Parents, guardians, tutors, masters, are called upon to visit the lapses of those committed to their care with the most earnest admonition or the severest censure.

Let them point out *by name* the many and memorable instances of degradation and ruin which have happened in this city. A young man, just beginning to drink his *juleps* and *bitters*, must look, not to his own companions, but to those who have had a few years the start of him, for proofs of the effect which those sensualities produce. If he has the good sense to profit by the experience of others, it is fortunate; if not, it is only some happy interposition which can save him.

What is Justice?—When under great political excitement, certain of the people of Baltimore, (which probably is the quietest and most orderly city, of its size, in the world,) committed some excesses and proceeded to one extreme act of violence, we were stigmatised and held up to the public detestation, as though we barbacued and eat a man in the streets every day! but like excesses have been committed in other places by mobs, houses destroyed and sometimes by fire, and persons have been maimed or killed—and little has been said about it, even though regular battles of mobs had taken place to get possession of a church!

Some years ago a person named Barnabas Bidwell, a *politician*, helped himself to some small sums of money belonging to an office which he held, and though, if I recollect rightly, the whole was refunded, he was hunted like a wild beast and driven from society.—Now, hundreds of persons who have committed exactly the same things that Barnabas was guilty of—walk the streets of our cities at large and roll their chariot wheels over the widows and orphans whom they have plundered, without ever having made restitution, or ever intending even to make an effort to do it. Twenty times the sum that poor Barnabas *defalcated* for has been in like manner taken and held by other individuals—but they keep the "best company," and are bowed to by the multitude. *Such is the discrimination of political party!* A recollection of these things calls up feelings that it is difficult to restrain within moderate terms. *Niles Reg.*

A ride and a duck.—Michael Harvey, well known as a boatman at Brooklyn ferry, not long since, either through carelessness, or the influence of his daily dram, chanced to pass with his boat under the large tide wheel, used by Mr. Watson in boring pumps. The wheel was going at its usual rate, and Michael, to save himself from drowning, clung closely to the wheel, and was thus carried over, somewhat in the manner that Don Quixotte was by the wind-mill. At every revolution of the wheel, poor Mike was soused deeply in the water, and the agitated spectators expected him to lose his hold, and go to the bottom, or break his bones among the timbers of the enormous wheel. But Mike's time was not yet come. After six duckings and drainings, Mike preserved his breath—the wheel was stopped, and he was dragged out unhurt. As soon as he was able to speak, he said, "I thank ye, gentlemen—come, let us go and have something to drink together!"

[*Long Island Star.*

From the New-York Statesman.

MR. HOGAN.

The reverend Mr. Hogan is well known in Philadelphia. He lately paid a visit to New Jersey, behaved there in a scandalous manner, and in consequence of detection, sent to Edward Harris, Esq. a challenge to fight a duel. Instead of meeting Mr. Hogan, he justly handed him over to the grand jury, and he was indicted for challenging; but the reverend gentleman not recognising any court, except the ecclesiastical court, refused to obey the mandates of the law, actually drew a pair of pistols on the officers; put them at defiance, and at length reached New-York. Here, says Noah, "he was arrested as a fugitive from justice, and lodged in Bridewell. An attempt was made, without effect, to liberate him by habeas corpus, and his friends interfered. They obtained and paid for his passage to Liverpool, on board the William Byrnes; and Mr. Hogan was escorted on board, bag and baggage, and set sail with fair wind. When in sight of the light house, the reverend gentleman turned to the captain, told him he was forced on board his vessel against his will, and if he did not put him on board the pilot boat then under the lee, he would, on his arrival at Liverpool, arrest him for false imprisonment. Captain Hackstaff, thus addressed by one of his passengers, and not relishing legal process at the end of the voyage, sent Mr. Hogan on board the pilot boat, from which he was transferred, at his own desire, to the President, bound for Charleston, she under full sail, clearing the light house, and in a few days the reverend Mr. Hogan may reach the capital of S. Carolina."

Mr. Harris, who is one of the most amiable and respectable young gentlemen in the country, and of unquestionable firmness and courage, has advertised that "William Hogan having fled from the justice of the state of New Jersey, any person who will deliver the said fugitive to the civil authorities of Burlington county, state of New Jersey, or to the authorities of the city of New-York, will be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber, residing in Moorestown, New Jersey.—The said Hogan was confined in the Bridewell of the city of New-York for some time preparatory to his being removed to the state of New Jersey for trial; he was discharged on condition of his leaving the country, and was put on board the packet ship William Byrnes, for Liverpool, on the 24th ult. After getting opposite the Hook, he contrived to be transferred to the ship President bound for Charleston, South Carolina, where he formerly resided."

Wonders.—The Montreal Courant of Sept. 2d, gives an account of a Canadian man at L'Assumption, who was mowing hay near the river's side, when he saw a large fish near the water's edge; he made a sweep at it with his scythe (which was just whetted) and raised it over his head! The handle turned! and, coming in contact with his person, it severed his head from his body!!! The editors of the National Intelligencer, thinking about the sage doctor in the "Arabian Nights," wonders whether his head lived long enough to tell the dismal story of its decapitation:—Another paper, equally credulous, believes there is not in the universe a region so fruitful of wonders as Canada, and says that "Sinbad, in all his voyages, never discovered any thing half so extraordinary as the above:"—We heard a story, similar to the one just related, several years since, about some hands who were mowing in a clover field in Lancaster county, Penn: The person who led the van, observed a Black Snake rearing its head to a considerable distance above the grass, and aware of the competition of his fellow-laborers, who followed close in the rear, made a furious blow at the "arch-enemy," which coming round with great force, completely severed the head from the shoulders of the unfortunate mower—His companions alarmed, and horror-struck at the scene, rushed off in quest of a neighboring surgeon, who being soon found, was conducted to the bleeding trunk of the decapitated man. The doctor, after raising his eyes and hands in the most piteous manner, as if bewailing his fruitless expedition, exclaimed, "Vy, you tam't fools, does you dink I can mend a man's het vat's off his sholders."

N. C. Journal.

The Bear without a bridle.—Among the early settlers of Worcester county, in this state, was a German, by the name of Fourpecks, or Forepeck. The wild tenants of the forest had not as yet given place; and Forepeck being employed on a certain time with some others, in the manufacturing of maple sugar, saw a large bear coming among them, and not waiting to count the cost, threw himself upon his back. Bruin, unaccustomed to this mode of salutation, began to make off as well as his load would permit—but perhaps thinking, like the man in the play, if that was the way his new acquaintance *backed* his friends, "the devil take such backing!" He could not help turning round every now and then to bite the legs of his daring rider. Nevertheless, the hardy German kept his seat in spite of the smart and the streams of blood which were trickling down his legs, till one of the company coming up, knocked the weary bear on the head with an axe, and despatched him. The Dutchman was justly proud of his exploit—but when the excitement which had supported him through his perilous ride, was over, he exclaimed—"Der tyfil! I'll never reit a pear again mitout a bridle!"

Boston paper.

A few days since, some young women went into the Ball Mill's (so called) in Rutland, to see a large water wheel which had just been put in operation. Two of them stood by the wheel, one of which was holding her hands so that the buckets would strike them as they revolved, when she became dizzy by looking upon the wheel, and fell upon it. In her fright she clung to the wheel and was carried over the top, between it and a large beam, where there was but seven inches space! In passing the beam she was probably rolled into one of the buckets. Her shrieks alarmed a person present, who shut the gate, and the wheel was stopped, just in season to prevent her from being crushed against the bulk-head. The young woman standing by, seeing her danger, involuntarily sprung upon the wheel, and was near the top of it when it was stopped.—[*Wor. (Mass.) Spy.*

Political.

From the New Jersey Patriot.

We would not carry our suspicions of the purposes of the opposition, either in this state or elsewhere, further than might be fairly warranted by facts. But it does appear that the opposition in the Senate, and we take the liberty of stating it as our opinion, formed not without means of knowledge, that an entire prostration of the executive power of the President, and a new habit of business, in so far as the Senate is connected with the House, was comtemplated and agreed on and expected to have been accomplished. We believe the Panama Question was made the point of the principal attack, only because it was a point on which the discordant materials of the party could most easily form their first and grand coalition. Here Mr. Randolph and Mr. Holmes, Mr. Benton and Chandler could agree. Here therefore they met and did agree, and if on this measure they had been able to carry a majority with them, it might have been the suspicious forerunner of further union and of similar coalition in other cases —This, we believe, was the ground of hope and reliance, and when a steady majority should be found against the President, the Senate would have possessed effectually the executive power. We believe conscientiously, that the intention and the hope was to establish a power which should dictate to the President, and if the attempt had succeeded, those Senators would have substantially rescued the power of nomination from the *President* of those whom they themselves had not previously *nominated to the President;* in short, to speak our fears plainly, there was a purpose of establishing an Oligarchy which should possess and exercise the effective power of the Government. Thus far this end has not been attained; we trust it will not be, but we see no evidence of a better disposition in Congress. With regard to the opposition which has been organized in New-Jersey, I will observe that it does not appear to me to be formidable either as to numbers or consequence, or that there is any settled purpose among the large majority of them, except as they are ambitious to receive the smiles and caresses, or to avoid the frowns of a few ambitious men who are behind the scenes making arrangements to break down the Government. It appears, however, to be generally understood, that the authors of this violent opposition, which has already produced much confusion in our State affairs, are persons whose political sins and general character have excluded them heretofore, from any participation in public affairs, and that the greater the change and wider the departure from the present state of good order and correct principles, the greater is their chance of becoming important, and of having it in their power to reward those who have betrayed their best friends, and tarnished the reputation of the State. We have felt it to be a duty to speak out on this occasion, and to tell the people of New-Jersey what is honestly thought. That the opposition will finally be defeated, we doubt not. It finds little or nor sympathy in public sentiment. But that its tendency is to embarrass the proceedings of Government, to delay the public business, and to disgrace the nation, are propositions which are difficult either to disprove or to deny.

From the Winchester (Va.) Republican.

No assertion is more gravely made by the opposition, than that the voice of the people was disregarded in the constitutional election of the president by Congress. Because Jackson had a plurality of the votes of the electors, they insist that it was an outrage upon our rights, and upon the republican usages of our country, for congress to choose a candidate who had but a minority. The *people*, say they; Gen. Jackson is the *man of the people*. We want no coalitions in congress to deprive us of our choice, and cheat us of our rights. No, had the election been left to the people, as it ought to have been, Jackson would have been the man! This assertion has been so often repeated, that those who make it seem verily to have persuaded themselves that it is true. *But it is* NOT *true that Gen. Jackson had a plurality of the votes of the people: and it* IS *true that Mr. Adams had.* It is no more true that the electoral colleges expressed the votes of the people, than that congress expressed the votes of the colleges. Had the electors voted according to the ascertained wishes of the people themselves,

Mr. Adams would have received	98 votes,
General Jackson	86
Mr. Crawford	47
Mr. Clay	28

Mr. Adams was therefore, in preference to any other candidate, the choice of the people. To mention a case.—Did that elector from a district in Maryland, who was chosen by a little more than one third of the district, by reason of there being two opposing Adams candidates,—did that elector, we say, regard the wishes of the district, when he voted for Gen. Jackson? Or were the wishes of the state of Maryland regarded in the seven electoral votes for Gen. Jackson and three for Mr. Adams, when the latter had a large majority of the votes of the people throughout the state? It was the unequal and unfair operation of the constitutional mode of choosing the electoral colleges, that gave Gen. Jackson a plurality of votes: but as it was constitutional, the friends of Mr. Adams acquiesced. The final election by congress was also constitutional, and *did* express the wishes of the people, while the colleges *did not*. What, then, is the opposition opposed to? We answer, *the administration* AND *the people*. *Their* cause is ONE; and although a few disappointed office hunters and political intriguers may attempt to separate them, yet what the administration by its wisdom and prudence cannot silence, the people in their majesty will effectually overcome.

The Editor of the Virginia Fress Press, thus acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Clay's speech. "We have received the speech of Mr. CLAY, at the dinner lately given him by the citizens of Lewisburg. He adverts to the illiberal persecutions which he has met with, and gives, in a plain and frank manner, his reasons for his conduct in the presidential election. If any person ever seriously believed the charge of corruption, we think there is enough in Mr. C.'s remarks to shake such an ungenerous belief. HENRY CLAY needed no favor from John Q. Adams nor from Andrew Jackson, to make him what he undoubtedly is, a man beyond the shafts of detraction and malice. As Speaker of the House of Representatives, and as the able and eloquent advocate of South American Independence, and of free principles generally, he had acquired a character which no office in this, or any other government, could enhance or elevate. Impartial posterity will give it perpetuity. Time will but add to its lustre."

The Western Virginian (Charleston) has the following notice of the speech of Mr. Clay, and the standing of the Administration in that part of Virginia:

"We would gladly publish the whole proceedings at this dinner, but our limits will not permit us to insert any thing more than the Toast drank to him, and his own admirable Speech which followed. It will be perceived that he entered into a general defence of his course, and repelled the most prominent charges which have been brought against him, and which every *whipster* of an *oppositionist* has now got by rote.—By the way, we believe that the Administration is every where gaining ground. With us, it certainly is: and if the issue is between Adams and Jackson, the former must certainly triumph. Most of those—and they are numerous and powerful!—who were firmly attached to the cause of Crawford while he was a candidate, are now the warm and unyielding supporters of the Administration. Mr. Clay recently passed through Charleston, on his way to the seat of government, and had his stay afforded an opportunity to our citizens, he would have received the same public manifetations of confidence and regard here, that were shown him at Lewisburg.

INDIANA.—It is now known to a certainty, that *Thomas H. Blake, Esq.* has been elected a member to represent the 1st district of Indiana in the 20th Congress of the U. S. We view the election of this gentleman, as a just cause of exultation. Notwithstanding all the power of the oppositionists was arrayed against him, and very unfair means restored to, to ensure his defeat—he has succeeded by a majority that proves how useless were their exertions to try to subvert the will of the people. Mr. Blake is a gentleman of great talent, and an undeviating and zealous friend to the interests of his country. His acquisition to the councils of the nation, will be hailed as a triumph of principle, by the freemen of the west; whose rights he has so frequently and so firmly contended for.

The representation in the 20th Congress from Indiana, will consist of Thomas H. Blake, Oliver H. Smith and Jonathan Jennings, the two first were elected in the place of Ratliff Boon and John Test, Esqrs. the present members from that state. It is known that Mr. Boon is an acknowledged Jacksonian, and that Mr. Test gave his vote in the House of Representatives to Gen. Jackson for President. Their adhesion to the General was probably the occasion of their defeat. Therefore, in the event of another contest before the House of Representatives in 1829, the vote of Indiana will doubtless be given to the present worthy incumbent. *Cincinnati Daily Adv.*

From the Wheeling Gazette.

Virginia Nomination.—The western section of Virginia having unbounded confidence in the talents and integrity of the present administration and their acts and policy thus far, in unison with the best interests of our country; and also, considering that JOHN RANDOLPH, Esq. of Roanoke, has, and will do more than any other man to strengthen and perpetuate the same—We hereby nominate and recommend him to the next legislature of Virginia, for our SENATOR in the 20th congress, earnestly hoping that he will be re-elected. TIMS.

Brown University—The Rev. Francis Wayland has been chosen President of this Institution, *vice* Dr. Messer, resigned.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 26.

The arrival of the Florida and Leeds, puts us in possession of papers from London to the 27th ult.

The most important intelligence by these arrivals is the stoppage of the intercourse between the United States and the West India Colonies. By the order in Council on this subject, it appears that the prohibition is to take place from and after the 1st of December next—We observe that Canada and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not included in the prohibition.

The London Courier remarks, relative to this matter, as follows:

The interruption of this trade with the United States, which is thus forced upon us by the constituted refusal of the American Government to place our ships engaged in that trade, upon the footing of the most favored nation in the Ports of the United States, is, we conceive, a fortunate event for British shipping, which cannot but receive encouragement from the interruption of the trade now carried on in American bottoms, and with cargoes from the United States.

"To the countries in the north of Europe, which possess in common with our North American provnices, the means of supplying the wants of our West Indian Colonies, in flour, staves and lumber, and which are willing to trade with those colonies upon terms which the United States decline, this intelligence cannot fail to be highly interesting and important."

The distress in the English manufacturing districts is said to be diminishing. Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 20th August, in congratulating the country on the housing of the harvest, which is, it says, "in excellent condition, and abundant in quantity," adds—"that according to all accounts, the extent of distress has very greatly diminished within the last ten days, and in the woollen factories, we believe has very nearly ceased. In cottons, there is still a vast excess of commodities beyond the current demand, and if the factories still continue to work, it can only be at a heavy loss to the proprietors, and with a certainty of aggravating the evil which they wish to alleviate. In the silk manufacturies, the demand is reviving, and we may expect that this fabric will come into general use during the ensuing winter. Upon the whole, we must conclude with congratulating the country upon an indisputable improvement within the last fortnight.

In Ireland, however, the distress is very severe; and pestilence as well as famine seem to waste that land.

LIVERPOOL, 19th AUGUST, 1826.

Dear Sir:—We have had a good demand for cotton throughout the whole of this week, and rather better prices have been obtained for the middle and lower qualities of Uplands. The total sales from the 12th inst. to last evening inclusive, amount to 14730 bags.

P. S. AUGUST 25.—There has been a good demand for Cotton the last 5 days, which holders have met freely at about 9500 bags of all sorts. The Market the last 2 days has been rather heavy.

Mr. Gallatin transacted business for the first time with Mr. Canning, at the Foreign Office, on the 17th ult.

Parliament had been prorogued from the 24th of August to the 2d of November.

At Lancaster assizes, forty-two persons, convicted of being engaged in the late riots, *have been sentenced to death.*

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Canada, Capt. Rodgers, has arrived at N. Y. from Liverpool, from which place the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received papers to the 2d Sept. and London to the 1st, together with a great variety of provincial papers to the latest dates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is confidently alleged that a very evident improvement has taken place in the state of the trade, in every part of the country; but the distress is still very great. On the 31st ult. four defaulters in the settlement of the time bargains for the last account of Consols, were declared at the Stock-Exchange, and a considerable number of failures had in addition been privately arranged. The accounts were rather more favorable of the state of trade in Manchester and other manufacturing districts. A number of Blackburn weavers were about embarking for America, in consequence of the distress of the times.

The returns of the late harvest in England prove that there exists throughout the United Kingdom, the certain precursors of a scarcity of food. A multitude of reports were circulated, one of which was that the Cabinet had resolved to issue an Order in Council for the admission of oats, beans and peas, of which a great scarcity is apprehended. Wheat and barley, it is said, are not to be admitted at present.

The leading members of the British Cabinet, with the exception of Lord Liverpool, who was in Wales, were summoned to assemble at the foreign office on important matters connected with the disturbed districts. Mr. Canning was to go to Paris with Mr. Morier, the Consul General, to settle a diplomatic discussion relative to claims of British subjects.

AFFAIRS OF THE GREEKS.

The London Times states, that the affair of the steamboats destined for Greece, engrosses much attention. No obstacle is presented on the part of the government; but it is feared the defects in the machinery will render them wholly unfit for the service intended.—The most serious part of the affair is that the sum of £160,000, nearly the whole remaining resources of Greece, has been expended in the construction of these vessels.

A Liverpool paper of Sept. 2d says: "No well accredited intelligence respecting the affairs of Greece, has lately been received from any other quarter. Reports, indeed, have been circulated in abundance, of the arrival of Lord Cochrane at Napoli, but they were like anticipatory rumors of a probable and expected event, rather than authentic announcements of the fact itself. In the meantime the most unpleasant sensations have been produced by the reported discovery of the inefficiency of the machinery, furnished for the equipment of the remainder of the steam-vessels, constructed for the service, under his Lordship's orders. We participate most fully in the chagrin and disappointment, which such an occurrence must have caused, to every friend of freedom, and well-wisher to the cause of the Greeks."

They write from Ancona that private letters from Corfu mention the arrival of Lord Cochrane at Napoli di Romania, which took place at the end of July, but there is no direct intelligence.

TURKEY.—The plague rages in several quarters of the capital, and does dot even spare the Franks. It has shown itself on board several vessels in port, and must be, on this occasion, of a very pernicious nature. Three ministers, it is said, have been attacked with this fatal disease at their hotels. The Courier says the news from this capital, is of an appalling character. The Sultan appears resolute to exterminate not only all who have been, but all who might become his enemies.

Talleyrand.—An American gentleman in Paris under date of the 15th ult. writes thus:—"Talleyrand left this capitol two days since, for London, on a special and important mission, supposed to relate to the new constitution of Portugal. You will soon hear of trouble in Spain—the "legitimates" are all alarmed at the recent proceedings of Don Pedro and his institution." *Balt. Patriot.*

Paris.—There are in this city 520 Watchmakers who employ about 2056 workmen, and produce annually 80,000 gold watches, 40,000 silver watches and 15,000 clocks, the whole about 19,765,000 francs.

In the same city, there are thirty Tanneries, in which 3,000 workmen prepare every year, at a medium, 45,000 ox-hides, 4000 cow-hides, 8000 horse hides, 60,000 calf-skins, and employ in this operation 11 millions of pounds of tan, 97,000 lbs. of alum, 500 pounds of tallow, and the same quantity of salt. The produce of this branch of commerce is estimated at 3,726,000 francs. The number of houses sold annually in Paris, is about 4,200.

Of Printing Establishments, there are 80, occupying 3,000 workmen, moving 600 presses, and employing nearly 280,800 reams of paper, which yield a receipt of 8,750,000 francs.

The Royal printing office, employing 80 presses, 266 workmen, and from 70 to 80 thousand reams of paper, is not included in this estimate.

LATE FROM COLOMBIA.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 30.—The brig James Coulter below at Philadelphia yesterday, brought us various files of *Caraccas papers* to the 1st of September, and private advices to the 3d inclusive.—We have not room to make any commentary, but shall merely remark that the revolt of General PAEZ is now drawing to a speedy conclusion, by the disaffection among his followers, the best of whom have deserted his cause and marched to join that friend of order and the Constitution, the brave BERMUDEZ.—The Liberator General BOLIVAR, was momently expected, as his sister residing in Caraccas, received a letter from him requesting the necessary domestic arrangements to be made for his reception in all this month:—

"CARACCAS, SEPT. 3.—Momentous political changes have occurred since I last wrote, and their termination remains veiled in obscurity; the time, however, is rapidly approaching when the result will be fully developed—PAEZ, but a short time since, was received with universal enthusiasm;—his favorite troops *los Bravos de Apure* last week left Caraccas to join BERMUDEZ, (who you know is now Commander in Chief)—Various other emergencies, which leisure will not now permit me to enumerate, all lead to the conclusion, that a crisis is approaching, which will restore tranquility and public confidence, or create incalculable calamity and distress. We, however, hope for the best.

"The Sister of the Libertador, Gen. Bolivar, has recently received a letter from him requesting preparations (domestic) for his reception in all this month, and there is no doubt that he will be here."

Domestic.

Drunkards Reformed.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 25th of August, says the originals of the following certificates are deposited at that office, and combined with a mass of oral testimony, will clearly demonstrate the efficacy of Mr. Loiseau's remedy, as noticed by us before.

NEW-ORLEANS, 24th AUGUST, 1826.

A person entirely given to drink, and who, on that account, had lost the use of all her faculties, now finds herself entirely cured. Thanks to whom? To Mr. Loiseau, for the application of his sovereign remedy. The woman here spoken of, does not wish her name to appear in the newspapers, but should any one dispute the cure, he may see a certificate signed to that effect, and left at this office.

NEW-ORLEANS, 24th AUGUST, 1826.

Knowing no other way of shewing my gratitude to Mr. Loiseau, for services rendered in curing me of the vice of drunkenness, a vice to which I had been addicted during six years, I take this method of making him some acknowledgment, in attesting to the efficacy of his remedy.

JOSEPH DELANNEAUX.

From the Raleigh Register.

Certain Cure for a Wen.—It has several times been stated in this paper, that a cloth saturated with a solution of common Salt and water kept constantly applied to a Wen, will remove it. It was first tried by a citizen of this county, and the cure was perfect. We have since heard of several cures brought about by the information contained in our paragraph. The remedy is so simple, that we fear some persons will "laugh it to scorn," and therefore it is that we mention every fresh instance of the efficiency of this saline preparation, trusting to convince the most obstinate of its virtue. The following letter was received yesterday, and tho' we have no knowledge of the writer, we tender him our congratulations on his escape from the knife of the operator:—

New-Port, Maryland, Sept. 8, 1826.

GENTLEMEN: It is the feeling of gratitude which I owe to you, that causes me to seat myself to inform you of the effectual cure, made by me under the instruction of a paragraph in your paper. I had a wen on my eyelid *as large as a pea*, which every day so much increased in size, that I became alarmed, and thought it most prudent, to have it extracted. I visited Baltimore, and was then advised to call on Dr. Davidge, which I did, and he told me it was all important to have it cut out. This I agreed to, and the day was appointed by him, and he advised me to be sure, and have *my business all settled*, and come up and the operation would be performed. This I complied with, but on account of his absence in the country, on a visit to the sick, the operation was not then performed. Since, I had determined to get Dr. Lancaster to perform the operation, but seeing the publication in your paper, I applied the saline preparation, and am now entirely well. I hope you will add to the former publications my case, as it will certainly be beneficial to the public.

With sincere thanks, &c. &c. I remain your obed't. Servant.

HENRY Y. CHILDS.

Another Launch.—On Saturday last was launched, by Messrs. John Lippitt & Co. a handsome Boat, called the Ann-Francis, 63 feet long by 15 feet wide, intended for the navigation of the Cape Fear river. She will make her first trip to Wilmington the latter part of this week.

There are two other boats on the stocks, ready to be launched so soon as the river shall rise sufficiently, the whole being constructed with a view of navigation at periods of low water, when the Steam Boats cannot run. It is needless to say how much we, in common with the citizens of Fayetteville, rejoice in the increase of the facilities to our trade, and wish their enterprising owners all manner of success.

Fayetteville Observer.

We learn, says the Newport Mercury, that the sloop of war *Lexington*, now lying at New York, has been ordered to proceed to Trinidad, to bring home the remains of Commodore PERRY. Capt. D. Turner, of the Navy, (who was with the Commodore at the time of his decease) will go out in the Lexington, as Agent for the government, to attend to the disinterment.

The first railway in America has been made at Quincy, Massachusetts, and is about three miles in length. The first Canal in America was also made in Massachusetts. *Boston Pallad.*

The Commencement at Yale College took place on the 13th ult. when the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 100 young men, and of Master of Arts on 30: Twenty received the degree of Doctor of Medicine; and several gentlemen received honorary degrees of these different ranks. The Commencement Ball at the Tontine in New-Haven on the same evening was attended by near 400 persons.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1826.

A sermon, by the Rev. THOMAS COTTRELL, on the subject of Sunday Schools, will be preached in the Methodist Church in this place, on Sunday forenoon, 22d instant; at which time a collection, in aid of the "Charlotte Sunday School Society," will be taken up.

The trial of John P. Bates, of Wadesborough, for the murder of Capt. Alexander King, came on at the late term of the Superior court for Robeson County, and terminated in his acquittal.

The gold found at Mr. Rudisill's mine, during the last month, amounts to 1497 pennyweights, 11 grains; the value of which is $1294 50. At Maj. M'Combs mine, four hands obtained in four days, 224 dwts. amounting to $196.

We noticed in our last, the Prospectus of a new paper, to be published in Raleigh, entitled "*The Halter.*" It now appears, that this Prospectus was a mere *jue d'esprit* of the author, written without any intention of publishing it, but which accidentally found its way into the columns of the Register. The author, however, has subsequently issued proposals for publishing a newspaper in Raleigh, to be styled the "*North-Carolina Independent Advocate*," devoted exclusively to the people, and to the promotion of correct information on those subjects in which they may be, directly or indirectly, participators." On the subject of politics, the editor declares, that "he will not, to gratify the disappointed ambition or political hatred of those *out* of power, traduce those that are *in*, merely, that those who are out may get in;" and that "so long as those who are at the head of government shall, in the great leading features of their administration, adhere to the constitution and the rights of the people, so long will he support them indepently." Adhering to the rules which he has thus laid down for his guidance, he will of course give his support to the present administration. We wish the "*Independent Advocate*" success; believing that a paper of that character, published at the seat of government of the state, will exert a salutary influence.

A writer in the Register, under the signature of "*Vindex*," whose object is to vindicate the appointment of Judge *Mangum*, has given a very unfair and unwarrantable statement of the objections to that appointment. If the writer had informed himself, as he ought to have done, he would not have asserted that the editor of this paper, and a writer in the Carolinian, wished "to disseminate the doctrine, that however able a jurist a man may be, or however well calculated to preside in the Superior Courts, if he be a citizen of *Orange* county, it is a sufficient objection to his promotion." This objection is altogether a fiction of his own brain: we made none of the kind; neither, as well as we recollect, did the writer in the Carolinian. His attempt thus to divert the public attention from the real ground of complaint, and to throw ridicule on the objections made to the appointment of Mr. Mangum by cunningly representing them to be the very reverse of what they are, will not succeed. The principal ground of complaint, the assertion of "*Vindex*" to the contrary notwithstanding, is, that the Executive Council, in the appointment of Judge Mangum, did not at all consult the public convenience, but wholly disregarded it; and that no excuse for their conduct could be found in the superior talents and qualifications of Mr. M., because one of the gentlemen, at least, whose names were before the Council, was his equal in every respect, and by well informed lawyers declared to be his superior in legal qualifications. Here is a solid objection, which, we doubt not, will have its influence on the legislature; and we hope it may be sufficient to prevent the confirmation of the appointment by that body.

"*Vindex*" is advised to consider *this* objection, when he next writes on the subject; and leave his fictions for facts. If he can detsroy its force, he may gain his object; not otherwise.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. BINGHAM: I am pleased to see the prospectus of an Administration paper, to be published in the city of Raleigh. I shoud be better pleased with another *name** for the intended publication. The *halter* sounds rather too *harsh*, and must be unpleasant to the peaceful and mild friends of the administration; as they do not feel disposed to *hang* their opponents without *trial*.

Your *Journal* I am much pleased with, although I think your course too mild for the abuse which pours forth in such torrents from a disappointed opposition. The friends of Mr. Adams, who are somewhat numerous in North-Carolina, have never had a fair hearing; but the time is not far distant when they will be heard, in spite of all opposition. "Let justice be, done "though the Heavens, should fall." LUCIUS.

Oct. 7th, 1826.

* The *name*, as will be perceived from a preceding article, has been changed.

There is much point in the following paragraph from the pen of the Editor of the Boston Palladium:

"Opposition to an Administration may not be rebellion nor treason. It *may be* patriotism.—But the best policy is to support an Administration: this is more expedient in a Government, like ours, founded on public opinion, than in one supported almost independent of the people, by a large standing army, a state religion and hereditary aristocracy. Here, if you make an Administration unpopular, you deprive it of the means of doing good—and your success tends to render the whole Government contemptible, and to make its fall possible. Our Government has not too much strength for such crises as have occurred and may occur."

Parties.—The following is in the Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds:

"Through life, I have observed there is no superfluous civility that brings more dissatisfaction to its donor than parties; those that *are not* invited, become his enemies, while those that *are*, receive the intended compliment only as their due, and depart ridiculing the inadequacy of his efforts. [Too true.]

It is even worse with those who are concerned in a political party. They make substantial enemies, who never forget them, and acquire friends—who will always forget—to remember them.—[True as the Gospel.] *R. I. Journal.*

The Surveyors sent home.—The Surveyors sent out by Gov. Troup to survey the recently acqired territory under the auspices of the *old Treaty*, have been sent home by the Indians. We yesterday conversed with Col. Holliday, the assistant of one of the surveyors, who observed that when they remonstrated with the Indians against their prohibition of the continuance of the survey and stated to them that Gov. Troup would send an armed force against them, the Chief speaker replied with much energy, Do you think we are children that we should be frightened with his threats?

We stop the press to inform our readers, that Gov. Troup has ordered the Surveyors to remain in Milledgeville, three days, during which time, he has promised to procure a military force to guard and defend them in their Surveys. Thus the State, admitting no blood is shed, will be put to an enormous expense, and for what? Simply because Gov. Troup chooses to Survey the land three months before Georgia can legally take possession of it. *Georgia Statesman.*

PANAMA CONGRESS.

The news from the Congress of American States, received by way of MEXICO, (says the *Nat. Intelligencer*,) has produced, we think much less sensation in this country than it is likely to produce in Europe. If we understand rightly the import of it, a Treaty of Alliance has actually been formed among the States represented at Panama, which binds the parties to mutual protection, and of course to prosecute war together.

The project of an Assembly of American States had (the reader will bear in mind) two objects: the first, to form this league amongst the States having a common enemy, and therefore identical belligerent purposes: the other the deliberation upon, and adjustment of some unsettled questions of international law, and other questions in which all the Nations of America, neutral as well as belligerent, have an interest, and in which, indeed, all the Nations of the World are more or less interested.

The first of these objects, it will be seen at once, did not require the presence of the United States at the Congress; because the United States, thro' the Executive, had explicitly declined being a party to any compact for belligerent operations, offenpsive or defensive. The Assembly, or Congress, therefore, had no occasion to wait for the arrival of the U. S. Commissioners. By acting promptly, on the single object of a belligerent nature, without waiting for us, the Nations of the South have clearly shewn that they had not the slightest expectation of the Government of the United States entering into any such engagements. We are therefore relieved from all apprehension on that score.

Doubtless, before they enter into a deliberation, at the adjourned sitting, upon questions affecting equally the neutral and the belligerent character of the American States, they will wait for the attendance of the Commissioners of the United States.

The effect of the Alliance which has already been formed, must be to infuse a new vigor into the military contest between Spain and her cidevant colonies. If the alliance be ratified by the parties, & Spain do not retire from the contest, the combined naval forces of Mexico and Colombia, &c. under the command of an officer of well known naval skill, experience and valor, will be formidable enough to threaten Spain on her own coasts, or to encounter her on the ocean, where they have not yet been able to face her.

It will not be many months probably, before this anticipation will be realized. The friends of humanity, always averse to war, if avoidable, cannot but hope, that the advisers of the Spanish Monarch will at length see how hopeless is the struggle to regain his authority over any portion of the countries of America, and that thus the lavish effusion of human blood may be stopped. If not, the flag of the American Alliance will float over a force, too powerful not to be respected, if not to be severely felt. That force will be at sea, we have no doubt, as soon as crews can be made up for the vessels already belonging to those Republics.

A person advertises in New-York a machine, which, being attached to a steamboat, will open a passage for her during the whole winter, through any ice that makes in our rivers—and permit the boat to move at the rate of six miles an hour, and much faster if the passage be frequently used—it is calculated that the machinery to one boat, which, however, may be detached at pleasure and will last many years, will cost about six hundred dollars.

Battle of Fort Erie, Chippeway, &c.—The National Intelligencer, in noticing the Ceremonies recently observed at Fortress Monroe on the day of the commemoration of the Anniversary of the *sortie* from Fort Erie, in Upper Canada, on the 11th of September, 1814, says, "we have always regarded the achievement of that victory as one of the most decisive illustrations of the skill, as well as powers, of our American Soldiers and Militia, recorded in the annals of the Second War of Independence. We are impressed with the belief, from what we have heard, that the history of the Niagara Campaign of that year, which can recount a series of splendid battles and triumphs, has never yet been fully understood, and therefore, perhaps, never justly appreciated. The distinguished General who commanded in the action won for himself and his gallant army, on that single memorable occasion, a wreath, which will grow brighter and brighter as the maturer light of history shall bring into bolder relief all the interesting incidents which belonged to it."

Randolph in Georgia.—We copy the following from the Columbian Register, published at New Haven, February 2d, 1810. Mr. Randolph, it is probable, has redeemed his character in Georgia, by *abusing the present administration*, as he lost it by *abusing that of Mr. Madison*. "Times change and men change with them."

Cin. Gaz.

"Some years ago, the Legislature of Georgia passed an act, giving the name of *Randolph* to a county of that State, in honor of *John Randolph* of Virginia. The present legislature, it appears, have changed the name of that county from *Randolph* to *Jasper*—and assigning in the preamble to this new act, the reasons which led to the measure, they say, that the Legislature observe in Mr. *Randolph*, such a desertion of *correct principles*, and *such an attachment to the ememies of the U. States*, as to render his name *odious to the people of Georgia!!!*

Honorable Office.—During the ancient days of Welsh royalty, among the twenty-four ranks of servants that attended the Court, was one called "the king's feet bearer." This was a young gentleman whose duty it was to sit upon the floor with his back towards the fire, and hold the king's feet in his bosom all the time he sat at table to keep them warm and comfortable.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, Mr. *Duncan Campbell*, aged 35 years.

On the same day, *Daniel*, son of Mr. James T. Asbury, aged 5 years. This last death has left Mr. A. childless:—within a few weeks, he has been bereaved of three children,—his all. *Margaret*, his eldest daughter, aged three years, died Sept. 3; and *Nancy*, nine months old, on the 4th of October.

Christ said—"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." [COMMUNICATED.

On Friday, *John Foundling*, the little innocent who was inhumanly left in a miserable hovel near this place last winter, an account of which was published in our paper of January 3. It is satisfactorily ascertained, that the mother of this child, and its uncle, on whom rests the guilt of abandoning it, desolate & unbefriended, to the cold charity of strangers, are residents of the state of Alabama—their place of abode is known, and all the circumstances connected with the birth of the child, and its subsequent abandonment; and at the proper time, we trust their names will be exposed to the execration of the community.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4.—Cotton, 8½ a 9; Bacon, 12½; Coffee, 17 a 19; Corn, (old) 60 a 70—new, 50 a 60; Flour, 5½ a 6; Iron, 5½ a 6; Lard, 12½; Molasses, 42 a 45; Nails, 7 a 8; Sugar, common, 10 a 10½;—prime, 11 a 12; Salt, Liv. 80 a 90—T. Island, 75 a 80; Wheat, 1.05 a 1.10; Whiskey, 50.

Cheraw, Oct. 6.—Cotton, 8 a 9½; Corn, 63 a 75; Bacon, 15; Flour, 7 a 8; Lard, 12 a 15.

Camden, Oct. 7.—Cotton, 8 a 8¼; Corn, 80 a 87; Bacon, 12½ a 13; Brandy, peach, 65 a 75—apple do. 60 a 65; Beeswax, 25 a 28; Coffee, 18 a 23; Flour, 7½ a 8½; Iron, 6¼ a 7; Molasses, 50 a 56; Sugar, brown, 11 a 14; Salt, 75 a 87; Wheat, 1, 25 a 1, 50.

Charleston, Oct. 2.—Cotton, 8 a 10; Bacon, 8 a 9; Beeswax, 26 a 28; Apple Brandy, 38; Corn, 60 a 65; Coffee, prime green, 17 a 18; inferior to good, 13 a 16; Iron, 4½ a 5; Molasses, 30 a 34; Sugar, brown, 8½ a 9; Muscovado, 9 a 10; Salt, Liv. 42—T. Island, 50; Whiskey, 36 a 37½.

N. Carolina Bank Bills—4½ a 5 per cent. discount.

Georgia do.—1½ a 3 per cent. discount.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 3d of November next, at the dwelling house of the late Phineas Alexander, all the perishable property of the deceased, consisting of his crop of corn and cotton, farming utensils, stock, coopering tools, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known. Due attendance will be given, by A. W. ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 12th, 1826.—2t104.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 28th of Sept. last, a small, dark bay Horse, blind in his right eye. He broke out of stable in Charlotte, and probably is still in that neighbourhood. Any person that will give me information where I can get him, will be paid for his trouble. G. W. SPEARS.

Concord, Oct. 10, 1826

2t104p.

Gentlemen of Charlotte!

I have been in Charlotte three days; and I have seen the drunkards abuse peaceable men, both in town and those from the country. Don't we pick the best informed gentlemen and moral characters that the country affords? Yes. It is a fact that you can't deny; and don't the law that they make, raise a standard against such conduct, in every respect? Yes! And why is not that law put in full execution against such conduct? Gentlemen magsitrates, I love and respect you. Some of you have befriended me here, and some private gentlemen in the country, which, while I am writing, tears of gratitude flow from my eyes. When the Serpent opened a battery of guns, the kind hand raised me above the bullets, and secured me. Lord bless you forever and forever. I know, my dear friends, that there is a spark of discipline on your hearts, and may the Lord cover it and rivet it on your hearts. Take it from your friend, that loves, you & expects to live & die with you. Then, my friends, unsheath your sword from its scabbard and be pleased to put the law in full force against the abusive drunkards, and I will say Amen, and Amen.

W. H. STANDLEY.

1w.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of "*PERCIVAL & BOAG*," (Wholesale Druggists,) was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of June last.

The business will be in future conducted by the subscribers, who have formed a Copartnership under the firm of *W. S. BOAG & CO.*

W. S. BOAG & CO. take this opportunity of naming their intention to do business only for *Cash*, or Town acceptances at four months.

WM. S. BOAG,
J. A. JOHNSON,
SAM'L. W. BOAG.

Charleston, Sept. 1826. 6t106

Notice.

THOSE persons who have got Brick from the Kiln burnt by Thos. G. Polk and myself, will be good enough to make known to the subscriber the number of brick they have taken.

THOS. I. POLK.

Sept. 30, 1826.—3t103

Notice.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Wednesday, the first day of November next, in the town of Charlotte, all the Store Goods belonging to the estate of Ezekiel Abernathy, deceased. The stock consists of an excellent assortment of fresh goods. The terms will be made known on the day of sale; and the sale will continue from day to day, until all is sold.

J. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 6, 1826.—4t05

Public Sale

Of Windsor Chairs, Bedsteads, &c.

BEING about to close my business in this place, I shall sell, at Public Auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday of the Superior Court in November next, my stock on hand, consisting of 10 dozen Windsor Chairs, 3 Settees, 10 Bedsteads, both high and low posts, and an excellent new big-road Wagon. Persons in want of any of the above articles, will do well to take advantage of the above sale, as after that time my shop will be closed. A credit of six months will be given, and notes with approved security, will be required. For all sums under eight dollars, cash will be demanded. WM. CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Oct. 3, 1826.—5t06

Agricultural Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the last Saturday of this month. It being the anniversary meeting, it is expected the members will be punctual in their attendance at an early hour. J. SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

Oct. 4th 1826.—3t04

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Notice.

THE subscribers qualified at the last County Court of Mecklenburg, as Executors of the last will and testament of the late Col. James Porter, of said county. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make their demands known to either of the executors, within the time prescribed by law;—those indebted to the estate, will come forward and make settlement.

JOHN S. PORTER, } *Ex'rs.*
WM. DAVIDSON, }

October 6, 1826.—3t'4r

Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C. Oct. 1, 1826.

Alday Jubial, Altom Jesse S., Alexander Robert, Arney Jacob.

Brisendine Young 2, Baudy John, Black William, Bringle Caspin, Ballard James, Bates William, Boyd Robert, Beam Seater, Bennet William, Butts Jacob, Bradshaw John.

Cogshell James C., Clerk and Master in Equity, Clerk of the Superior Court 2, Cline John, Cline Henry 2, Callis Daniel G., Craig William, Carpenter Samuel, Carpenter John 3, Carpenter Joseph 2.

Duffe John, Davis Edward, Darr Andrew, Dickson James.

Espy Joseph, Elam Thomas, Elam Edward.

Fulbright William, Fullenwider Jacob 2, Fullenwider H. & J., Fike Miss Rachel, Ford John, Fergason Thomas.

Grigg Mrs. Sally, Goodson Abner, Gray Samuel.

Howard Joseph, Hill James, Howsely Stephen, Hedick David, Howser Joseph, Huffman George, Harry Maj. B. J., Hoke & Forney, Harmon John, Hoyl Adam, Harris James, Harmon Andrew, Hoyles Margaret. Hoss Peter or Henry.

Irley Joshua M., James Ulian, Jones William, Jones Thomas H.

Long John 2, Lowe Thomas, Launts Jacob.

Martin Abram, Miers Henry, Mauny Jacob, Mikle Peter.

Neal Robert.

Petrie John, Philips B. H.

Quickle Michael.

Ramsy Robert, Robinson Miss Mary Ann, Rhoder Henry, Rector Silas, Roach Joseph, Rudisil Jonas, Rabb Judash, Ramsour David.

Spurlin Mrs. Elizabeth, Sheriff of Lincoln, Slogle Christian, Spratt Catesy 2, Smith Jeremiah, Speagle Michael.

Thomas Robert & Samuel, Tittman John, Tucker William.

Whitesides Thomas, Ward Harting, Wilson Samuel, Wilkerson John, Wetherspoon William, Wetherspoon James, Whitesides John, Wells Isaac, Wills Isaac, Willis John 2, Williams Frederick, Wilson Andrew.

Yount Ann.

3t104 D. REINHARDT, P. M.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 30, 1826.

A.

Charlotte Axim, Hannah Alexander, James Ames 4, Ephraim Alexander, Charles Avent, James Alexander, James D. Armond, Captain William Alexander, Julius Alexander.

B.

Mrs. Ann Bennett, William Baird, John Bird, Daniel Bivens, Benjamin Bincham, Daniel Button, Elizabeth Banker.

C.

Robert Caldwell, sen. Duncan Campbell, Robert A. Caldwell, David Chambers, Robert Campbell, James Cunningham, Jean Caldwell, Vincent Cox, George Campbell, Betsey Clark, John Cagle, Jesse Cathey, Lydda Cockburn, Job Canon, Andrew Clark.

D.

R. I. Dinkins, Wilson B. Davidson, John Davidson, jr. John N. Davis, Gen. E. Davidson, Walter Davis, John Dow 2, Charles Dennis, Allen Dearmon, James Dougherty, Rachel Campbell.

F.

William Flinn 3, Adley O. Flaniken, Doct. Stephen Fox, Tobias Fraley, Peter Fite.

G.

George A. Gray, Capt. John P. Green, Brittain Garrard, William Goforth.

H.

Alfred Harris, Alexander Hodge, Thomas Hux, Samuel Holding, John B. Henderson, Carnes D. Henderson, Solomon Harris, Stephen Hargett, Elam Hunter, Mrs. S. Horton, Henry Hewer, Jacob Hill, John Hammonds, Valentine Hipp, John Hipp.

J.

Samuel Jamison, William Jamison 2, John Jenkins, Wiley Jones, Thomas A. Jerome.

K.

Capt. Wm. M. Karr, Ephraim Kendrick, Mrs. Jincey Kennedy

L.

William Lucky 2, Samuel Lowrie, Mrs. Mary Lees, John Little.

M.

Mrs. Rachel McLure, John Moss, William McNeely, Roderick McAulay, John Mason, William C. McCormick, John McFarkon, James Miller 2, Rev. George Moore, James McLeary, Patrick McCorkle, Samuel L. Markeares, William Maxwell, Benjamin Morrow, Gen. M'Leary, Wm. H. McLeary, Rev. Malcom McPherson 2, John Montgomery, Andrew Meain, Donald A. McGill, Measey Murphy.

N.

Thomas Napier 2, Rebecca Napier, Parmelia Newby.

O.

Nathan Orr 2, James T. G. Orr, John H. Orr, 2.

P.

W. R. Porter, Maj. John S. Porter, Polly Perry, Gideon Perry, Wm. Pardue, Samuel J. P. Perry, William Price.

R.

Peter L. Ross, Sempronius Russ, John Rogers, Joseph Reed, Carnes H. Robinson, Wilson Rogers, James B. Robertson, Ezekiel Robison, Andrew Rea.

S.

Robert Sloan, Sheriff of Mecklenburg, George Simons, John Stephens, Martin Shoffner, Secretary Phalanx Lodge, Mary M. Springs, Elijah B. Seltzer, E. & H. Stewart.

T.

J. G. Torrence, Henry J. Trexler 2, John Thomas, Wm. Thompson, Henry Trexler 2.

V.....Richard Vincent.

W.

Joseph Wilson 5, James Wilson 2, John Wentz, Rev. Jno. M. Wilson, Wm. J. Wilson, Lydia Wallace, William Wymens, Robert Watson, Samuel F. Wilson, Samuel Wilson, John Wilson.

3t104 WM. SMITH, P. M.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Poetry.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE.

A DIRGE.

Weep not for her!—Oh she was far too fair,
Too pure to dwell on this guilt-tainted earth!
The sinless glory, and the golden air
Of Zion, seem'd to claim her from her birth;
A Spirit wander'd from its native zone,
Which, soon discovering, took her for its own:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—Her span was like the sky
Whose thousand stars shine beautiful and bright;
Like flowers, that know not what it is to die;
Like long-link'd, shadeless months of Polar light;
Like Music floating o'er a waveless lake,
While Echo answers from the flowery brake:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—She died in early youth,
Ere Hope had lost its rich romantic hues;
When human bosoms seem'd the homes of truth,
And earth still gleam'd with beauty's radiant dews.
Her summer-prime waned not to days that freeze;
Her wine of life was run not to the lees:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—By fleet or slow decay,
It never grieved her brother's core to mark
The playmates of her childhood wane away;
Her prospects wither; or her hopes grow dark;
Translated by her God, with spirit shriven,
She pass'd as 'twere in smiles from earth to Heaven:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—It was not hers to feel
The miseries that corrode amassing years,
'Gainst dreams of baffled bliss the heart to steel,
To wander sad down Age's vale of tears,
As whirl the wither'd leaves from Friendship's tree,
And on earth's wintry wold alone to be:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—She is an angel now,
And treads the sapphire floors of Paradise;
All darkness wiped from her refulgent brow,
Sin, sorrow, suffering, banish'd from her eyes:
Victorious over death, to her appear
The vista'd joys of Heaven's eternal year:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—her memory is the shrine
Of pleasant thoughts, soft as the scent of flowers,
Calm as on windless eve the sun's decline,
Sweet as the song of birds among the bowers,
Rich as a rainbow with its hues of light,
Pure as the moonshine of an autumn night:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—There is no cause for wo;
But rather nerve the spirit, that it walk
Unshrinking o'er the thorny paths below,
And from earth's low defilements keep thee back:
So, when a few fleet severing years have flown,
She'll meet thee at Heaven's gate—and lead thee on!
Weep not for her!

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From Sketches of Portuguese Life.

"A nun of Sta. Clara, whose conduct made every one regard her as a saint, (for, instead of one confessor from the adjoining monastery, she had three or four) died to all appearance, or rather it was given out she had died. She was laid out, as is the custom, in the middle of the church; and the people were more than ever convinced of her sanctity, as her body showed no symptoms of seeing corruption. No marks of decomposition manifested themselves; and thonsands, of course, crowded from all parts of the country to witness the miracle. Hundreds of cripples and invalids came to touch her garments, and fancied themselves cured; while others, paid by the priests, pretended to be stone blind and to recover their sight on merely touching her habit. In short, the concourse of pilgrims was so great, that the infantry in garrison at Evora were obliged to furnish a guard to the church door to preserve order. But for this precaution, it is probable that the new saint would soon have been stripped of her clothes, owing to the anxiety of every one to get a scrap of something belonging to her, by way of a relic to guard against witchcraft, agues, fever, &c—On the night of the third day, the sentry, on hearing some whispering in the church, the door of which was locked and bolted, had the curiosity to look through the keyhole, and to his utter surprise saw the saint sitting up supported by a friar, whilst two or three others were bringing and administering to her both eatables and drink. On recovering from the surprise occasioned by the unusual spectacle of a dead saint cramming with all the avidity of a living one, the soldier whispered the discovery to his ensign, who also convinced himself by ocular demonstration of that which he otherwise would have disbelieved. These two men moreover heard her exclaim in a doleful whisper, 'Do, for pity's sake, terminate this farce, or I shall die of fatigue, for I feel I can no longer stand it.' The fact of the matter was, that the unhappy nun had been confessing too much to the purpose with these holy miscreants, who, in order to avoid the inconvenience and danger which were attendant on their rendezvous with her when in different establishments, had agreed to make a dead saint of her and bury her, to all appearances, in their vaults; whereas, in reality, she would have lived in some remote corner or hidden part of their monastery to satiate their lust. By this arrangement two great objects would be gained; the gratification (without restraint) of their appetites, and the great honour which would accrue to both the monastery and convent by the production of a saint.—The scheme was well laid; and, thanks to the stupid ignorance and superstition of the rabble, had so far been attended with success. But a young officer was an unsafe person to get into the secret; and the natural propensity of soldiers to disbelieve miracles, led those who were on guard to talk loudly of what thay had seen. The publication of the story was near being fatal to the young officer; and a less determined character would have been tempted to repent of interfering in the fabrication of a saint: for he was immediately placed in confinement for daring to calumniate such godly persons.—The sentry was so terrified with menaces of Autos da fe, sanbenitos covered with devils and flames, slow fires of brimstone preceded by racks, tortures, boiling pitch and lead, and all the materiel in the inquisitorial arsenal, that he absolutely recanted, and moreover swore that the devil, having taken umbrage at the great piety of holy men, had tempted him to tell such blasphemous falsehoods.—Their attempt to carry the same point with the young ensign was not so successful.—He agreed to appear in public, and seemed ready to subscribe to all their wishes; but how great was their astonishment and dismay, when, instead of an apology, he insisted with vehemence on exposing to the public how much they had been gulled. Instead of tearing to pieces this obstinate blasphemer, the public pitied what they considered his hallucination: besides, people in Portugal are apt to look twice before they commit violence on the younger son of a fidalgo; so that it only remained with the friars to repent heartily of their want of policy, in not having wrested from him by violence in private the recantation which it was so necessary that he should make for their justification. But it was too late; and one of the monks, perceiving an appearance of momentary indecision upon the countenances of spectators, and feeling that it was a desperate concern, was observed to slink away towards the door, and disappear. This created a universal murmur, upon which the intrepid youth, whom neither the menaced artillery of the Holy Office, nor the teeth and nails of a congregation of fanatics, had been able to intimidate, roared out more lustily than ever for a red-hot brickbat, which being brought, he applied it to the poor girl's feet, and resuscitated her,—thus unmasking the whole villany of the plot."

Neglected administration of justice.—"A gallego was observed at early dawn to place a box upon one of the quays (Caes da Forca,) with the evident intention of precipitating it into the water; but, on perceiving that he was seen by some soldiers, who had risen early as well as himself, he abandoned his charge, and ran away. The soldiers, imagining the box to contain contraband goods, eagerly opened it, and found, instead of what they expected, a very pretty girl of about seventeen years of age, with a rope round her neck, with which she had evidently been strangled. Her legs were sawed off at the hips, and half sawn through the knees, for the greater facility of packing; and she was entirely naked, but wrapped up in a clean sheet. I saw her remains myself, and could not help admiring the beauty of her features, even changed as they were by the cruel manner of her death; and I well remember, that her jet-black hair curled naturally all over her head. A sham search was instituted after her diabolical murderers; but which, like every thing else of the kind, came to nothing. But it was every where confidently asserted that the authors of the crime were well known—their names even were whispered—and that a bag of fifty moidores had been quite sufficient to choke up thefountain of justice. Many soldiers have assured me, that the duty upon which they went with most reluctance was that of assisting the civil power. It happened almost invariably that they succeeded in securing the objects of their search: who, being soon bought off by their associates, became the most inveterate enemies of their captors, and sought every means of satiating their revenge upon them. A villain of this description infested for a long time the road between Elvas and Badajos, committing every kind of atrocity, and retiring for repose to the ruins of a dismantled windmill. The last crime which he committed was the murder of a poor widow of a farmer, who lived in a sequestered cottage, and whose gray mare this hero coveted, in order to carry on his profession on a more extensive scale. Some relation of the woman complained to the corregidor, and pointed out the hiding-place of the ruffian. The colonel of a regiment of cavalry in garrison at Elvas was requested to furnish a detachment for the purpose of securing him, which was executed in a manner highly creditable to the serjeant commanding the little party. The ruffian was seized whilst sleeping in the ruin; his head resting on a pig-skin full of wine, his carbine by his side, as well as his good knife, and a bag of dollars; and the gray mare was tied up in a corner of the same enclosure. The party bound his hands behind him, and drove him before them to the garrison, notwithstanding his tempting offers to induce them to permit his escape; and with the scrupulous exactness which so strongly characterizes the Portuguese soldier, they deposited every farthing of the money thus found into the hands of the authorities. The fellow was, however, soon after liberated; and the dragoon who related this fact to me, having belonged to the party, was in daily apprehension of reaping the reward of his zeal and integrity from the revenge of the ruffian."

THE COLLECTOR.—A MANIAC.

A TRUE STORY.

There are perhaps no scenes which excite more commiseration or more sympathy than madness. We inquire with peculiar interest into the causes which have deprived our fellow men of reason, that prerogative of humanity, that characteristic of his pre-eminence over the rest of the animal creation, that which assimilates him in some degree, to the first cause of his existence.

During my travels to the north of Europe, I visited frequently those receptacles of derangement which man has erected for his less fortunate brethren. Actuated by curiosity, I entered one day the Hospital of Berlin, where I beheld an object, the impression of which, on my mind, six years have not been able to obliterate; often does this scene recur to my imagination, and I dwell on it when I would be sad.

It was a man whose exterior was very striking: his figure, tall and commanding, was inclined partly age, but still more by sorrow; the few scattered hairs which remained on his temples, rivaled in whiteness the driven snow; and in the lines of his strongly marked countenance, the deepest melancholy was visibly depicted. He immediately arrested my attention and I inquired with eager curiosity who he was, and what brought him there? Startled at the sound of my voice, the object which had excited my interest seemed to awake as from a reverie; he looked around him without much seeming speculation, and then began with slow and measurable steps to stride the hall, where the most peaceable inmates of his gloomy mansion were permitted to take the air, repeated in a low but audible voice, "once one is two; once one is two." Now and then he would stop and remain with his arms contemplatively folded on his breast for some minutes, then again resuming his walk, he continued to repeat, "once one is two; once one is two."

His story, as I received it from the superior of the hospital, is as follows;—Conrad Lange, collector of the revenue of the city of Berlin, had long been known as a man whom nothing could divert from the paths of honesty; scrupulously exact in all his dealings, and assiduous in the discharge of his official duties, he had acquired the good will and esteem of all who knew him, and the confidence of the Minister of finance whose duty it is to inspect the accounts of all officers connected with the revenue. On casting up his accounts at the close of a particular year, he found a *deficit* of 10,000 ducats. Alarmed at this discovery, he went to the Minister, presented his accounts, and informed him that he had been robbed by some person bent on his ruin. The Minister received his accounts, but thinking it his duty to secure a person who might probably be a defaulter, he caused him to be arrested, and put his accounts into the hands of one of his secretaries for inspection, who returned them the day after, with the information that the deficiency arose from a miscalculation; that in multiplying Mr. Lange had said *once one is two*, instead of once one is *one*. The poor man was immediately released from his confinement, his accounts returned, and the mistake pointed out. During his imprisonment, which lasted but two days, he had neither eaten, drank, nor taken any repose—when he appeared, his countenance was pale as death. On receiving his accounts, he was a long time silent, then suddenly awaking as if from a trance, he repeated "once one is two."

He appeared to be entirely insensible of his situation; would neither eat nor drink, unless solicited, and took notice of nothing that passed around him. Whilst repeating his accustomed phrase, if any one corrected him, by saying, "once one is *one*," he was recalled for a moment, and said, "ah right! once one *is* one;" then again resuming his walk, he continued to repeat, "once one is two." He died shortly after my leaving Berlin. *N. Y. Chron.*

The Importance of a Misplaced Comma.—Amazing as it may seem, it is certainly a fact, that the unfortunate King Edward the Second lost his life by means of a misplaced comma; for his cruel Queen, with whom he was at variance, sent to the keeper of the prison where he was confined the following lines;

"To shed King Edward's blood
Refuse to fear, I count it good."

Had the comma been placed after the word "refuse," thus;

"To shed King Edward's blood
Refuse,"

the sense would have implied that the keeper was commanded not to hurt the King; and the remainder of the line,

"To fear I count good,

would have signified that it was counted good not to spill his blood; but the comma being wickedly placed after the word "fear," thus;

"To shed King Edward's blood
Refuse to fear,"

the murder seemed commanded, together with a kind of indemnification to the keeper; nay, after this mode of pointing, the remainder of the lines seem to deems the action meritorious;

"I count it good."

According to the punctuation the keeper took the lines in the worst sense, and the king lost his life upon the occasion. A bishop of Asselio ordered this inscription to be put over his gate;

"*Porta, patens esto, nulli claudaris honesto.*"

Which is;

"Gate, be thou open, and not shut to any honest man."

But the painter unluckily placing the comma after the word *nulli*, instead of esto, the sense stood thus;

"Gate, be thou open to nobody, but be shut to an honest man."

Which occasioned the bishop to lose his bishopric. *Salem Gaz.*

GAMING.—What pleasure can it be, out of a dead box to tumble out bones as dead; to see a square run round; or our estate put into a lottery, to try whether we shall hold it any longer or no? Surely, it must be covetousness, and the inordinate desire of gain, which once prevailing over us, we become possessed with it, and are carried as well to the grave and sepulchres of the dead, as the cities of the living, by the guidance of this evil spirit. I cannot conceive how it can consist with a noble mind, to play either much or deeply. It keeps a man from better employment, and sinks him into less than he is. If he wins, he knows not whether his adversary can spare what he has won from him. If he cannot, a generous mind would scorn to take from another what he wants himself, and hates to make another suffer merely for his sake. If he can spare it, he will yet disdain to be supplied by the bounty of him who is his equal or superior. If he himself loses, and cannot afford to do so, it shews him to be unwise to put himself in that situation, for mere will and humor; and not honest, for he injures all about him. He who plays for more than he can afford, stakes his heart and patrimony, his peace, his independence, the wife of his bosom, and his children; even the earth he holds floats from him, in this ebbing tide. Be he rich or poor, he cannot play his own. He holds not wealth, to waste it thus in wantonness. Besides, a man's relations, the commonweath and poor, have some share due to them; and he cannot but acknowledge he might have employed it better. It gains him neither honor nor thanks, but under the other's cloak, perhaps is laughed at. And he who has observed what heats, what fears, what distempers and disorders, what madness and vexations, a cross-hand plunges some men into, will never hazard his own peace of mind, with bidding by playing for such phrenzies, such bedlam-fits and distortions of the whole frame of man, sometimes never leaving him, till they drive him to despair, and to a halter.—What is it provokes to anger, like it? And anger ushers in black oaths, prodigious curses, senseless imprecations, horrid rage, and blacker blasphemy; with quarrels, injuries, reproaches, wounds, and death; and, which is not the meanest of the ills attending gaming, he that is addicted to play and loves it, is so limed by custom to it, that if he would stir his wings to fly away, he cannot. Plato, therefore, was in the right when he sharply reproved the boy he found at play; when the boy told him he wondered how he could be so angry for so small a matter, Plato replied, that custom was no small matter. *Pelltham.*

Portrait of an Idler.—An idle man, says Lord Bacon, is the most mischievous being in creation. Not having any business to engage his time or attention, he becomes a trifler, a blackguard, and a *sponge*; sometimes he moves as a beggar or a vagabond: He lounges in places where he is not wanted, and often volunteers opinions which are treated with contempt: He salutes the ignorant clown and the accomplished gentleman in the same coarse and boisterous manner; and drinks the wine of the clergy with as much gusto, and brutal indifference, as he would swallow a glass of brandy and water at the expense of a kindred spirit in a *sod room*.—Finally, he is a curse to himself, a disgrace to his relatives, and an eye-sore to every decent and generous citizen.

"Then go to work, ye lazy cur,
And earn a decent living."

Porter and Entire.—One of the first things that excite the wonder of the stranger on his passage from London, is the oddness of the names by which the publicans announce on their sign-boards their various beverages.—Dr. Parr gives the following explanation of the word "Entire:" "Before the year 1730, the malt-liquors in general use in London were ale, beer, and two-penny; and it was customary to call for a pint of half-and-half, i. e. half of ale and half of beer—half of ale and half of two penny. In course of time it also became the practice to call for a pint or tankard of *three threads*, meaning a third of ale, beer, and two-penny; and thus the publican had the trouble to go to three casks, and turn three cocks, for a pint of liquor. To avoid this inconvenience and waste, a brewer of the name of Harwood conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the same united flavors of ale, beer, and two-penny. He did so, and succeeded, calling it *entire*, or *entire-butt*, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt; and as it was a very hearty and nourishing liquor, and supposed to be very suitable for porters and other working people, it obtained the name of "Porter."

Horne Tooke's acquittal.—On the words "Not Guilty," the air was rent with joyful shouts, and Felix trembled. As soon as the shouting subsided, Tooke addressed the court, in a very few words, thanking them for their conduct on the trial; and then said: "I hope, Mr. Attorney General, that this verdict will be a warning to you not to attempt to shed men's blood upon loose suspicions or doubtful inferences," or words to that effect. He then turned to the jury and thanked them for his life. Every man of them shed tears.—This brought tears to the eyes of Tooke, who during a six day's battle, while the advocates of power were thirsting for his life, stood as dauntless as a lion, giving a stroke to one and a grip to another, as if he was at play. The jury were only out about five minutes, which were barely sufficient to reach the room assigned them and return. The pannel, on first forming the jury on Monday, bore such evident marks of management and partiality, that Erskine said to Tooke, "by G—d, they are murdering you." Tooke started up and disputed with the court upon their proceedings; when the Attorney General gave up the three last challenges. Beside these three, there was but one man thought at all favorable towards Tooke. Judge, then, what they thought of the trial, when they all shed tears on his thanking them for his life. I supped with Mr. Tooke at his surgeon's Mr. Cline—about twenty in company. You may imagine the joy in every bosom. I would not have been an evidence on this trial for the world.

Maj. Cartwright's Letters.

Nearly $50,000, Personal Property, belonging to the estate of the late President Adams, was sold at Auction on the 18th ult. by order of the Executors of the Will. It consisted pricipally in Stocks, much of which sold at an advance.